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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fresh Disagreements in France.

THIERS AND THE COMMITTEE ON PROLONGATION.

German Views of Versailles Dissensions.

Cause of Faidherbe's Resignation.

Warlike Preparations of Russia.

ENTRY OF CARLISTS INTO SPAIN IMMINENT.

The Blanco Rebellion Crushed.

LISBON, August 26.—The Blanco rebellion in Uruguay has been crushed, the rebels routed and amnesty proclaimed.

Conflict Between Policemen and Civilians—Third Arbitrator Chosen.

ROME, August 26.—A conflict took place between the police and the populace, during which one policeman was killed and two wounded.

The governments of Great Britain and the United States have chosen Count Luigi Corte, Italian Ambassador at Washington, third arbitrator under the treaty of Washington.

Movements of the Carlists—Civil Marriages in Spain.

MADRID, August 26.—The entry of the Carlists into Spain is imminent, and extensive preparations have been made to meet the threatened invasion. Five heavy columns of troops have been sent to the frontier, and the civil guard has been concentrated.

The Archbishop of Madrid requires the clergy of his diocese to refuse the sacrament to persons married civilly, and declares that those who persistently repented such marriages will be treated as concubinage.

Italian Quarantine Regulations.

FLORENCE, August 27.—A decree has been issued subjecting all vessels coming from the southeastern Baltic ports to rigid quarantine.

The Minister of Bavaria, Portugal and Guatemala have waited on the Pope and tendered their congratulations.

No Celebration on the 4th.

PARIS, August 27.—A circular addressed by Thiers to the Prefects of Departments directs them to appeal to the patriotism of citizens to abstain from all demonstrations on the 4th of September, and shoot all attempts be made at celebration of the anniversary. All legal powers must be used for their suppression.

The Servian Chamber.

BUCHAREST, August 27.—The session of the Servian Chamber will probably be opened early in September.

Return of Prince Humbert to Italy.

MADRID, August 27.—Prince Humbert, of Italy, will leave this city on Tuesday for home.

King Amadeus will set out on Thursday on a visit to Valencia and Caledonia.

Proceedings of the Assembly.

PARIS, August 26.—In the Assembly to-day a resolution was introduced to raise the state of siege of 32 counties. It was rejected with a motion that it be declared urgent. The Chamber refused to grant urgency to the resolution. Fresh disagreements are reported between Thiers and the Committee on Prolongation of his powers.

The Discussions at Versailles.

LONDON, August 26.—The Berlin journals contain semi-official articles commenting on the dissensions at Versailles, estimating that they tend to weaken the confidence of Germany in the power of the French Government to fulfill the treaty.

Resignation of Gen. Faidherbe.

PARIS, August 26.—Gen. Faidherbe has resigned his seat as Deputy because Rivet's committee has refused to report in favor of making the Assembly now sitting a Constituent Assembly.

Powder Magazine Explosion.

ATHENS, August 26.—During a violent storm at Lamagon on the Turkish frontier the lightning struck the powder magazine, which exploded with terrible effect. The destruction to property was very great. The inhabitants were panic stricken and fled to the country.

Castelar's Opinion of the French Republic.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Foreign intelligence contains information that Senor Castelar, the leader of the Republican party in Spain, addressed a letter, on June 13, to *El Monitor Republicano* of Mexico, in which he expressed doubts as to the stability of a Republic in France. According to his statement, Thiers and his Ministers were compelled to be armed when they occupied Versailles. He thinks the Federal principle has been tried and failed. Centralization is still strong. The Bonapartists are down, while the Bourbons are all the while intriguing to gain power.

Warlike Combinations.

Late advices seem to corroborate the report of the active arming of Russia, and the remodeling of the entire army in expectation of a war with Germany, which is preparing to form an alliance with Austria and Italy against France and Russia combined. In diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna and Rome, this intention is said to be understood. It is believed everywhere that France must have another war to strengthen the Republic or fall back, and if it be not against her old enemies she will make a cause of hostility to Italy or Switzerland.

Significant Talk from the Czarewitch.

The Russian journals have a statement that at the dinner given the new French Ambassador, General Leflo, shortly after his arrival at St. Petersburg by the Czarewitch, the Grand Duke said: France may be unfortunate, but I and the Princess love her deeply all the same. Thus, after Sebastopol, you conquered us, still more by the generosity of your proceedings than the force of your arms. I shall never forget it. You bore your successes nobly, but that was easy to do, for you were on the pinnacle of victory." The Prussian Ambassador, who was present, it is said, reported this to his Government.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE HELENA AND LITTLE ROCK ROAD.

LITTLE ROCK, August 26.—Advices received here state that a contract has been closed for the iron and equipments of the entire line of the Helena and Little Rock, or Central Railroad, including the branches from Aberdeen, on White river, to Pine Bluff, and from Aberdeen to Clarendon, all to be delivered by April 1st, 1872. This is a narrow-gauge road and will be the first road completed of that gauge in the South. This is the road in which Gen. Rose, to which State aid has been awarded that has moved along quietly. Everything points to its early completion.

SALE OF THE NORTH MISSOURI ROAD.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The North Missouri Railroad was sold at public auction at the court house this afternoon for two million dollars cash, Morris K. Jessup, of New York, being the successful bidder. Twenty-five hundred shares in the Hannibal bridge across the Missouri river, belonging to the North Missouri Railroad Company, were then sold at twenty-five dollars per share, Jessup being the buyer. Previous to the sale of the road notices were read by various parties that the sale would be contested and the County Court and County Collector warned the purchasers that they had claims against the road, to which the sale would be subject.

Messrs. Clover & Baker, attorneys for St. Louis county, filed a petition to-day in the Circuit Court to set aside as fraudulent the deed of trust under which the North Missouri Railroad was sold to-day. The suit is against the Board of Directors of the road. The petition is very lengthy and gives a full history of the road and its management since the first organization of the company.

Morris K. Jessup, the purchaser of the North Missouri Railroad, is a large owner in the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road, controlled by Jay Gould in the Kansas Pacific Railway, and largely interested in the St. Charles bridge, over which the North Missouri road crosses the Missouri river at St. Charles. The amount of first mortgage bonds assumed by the purchaser is two millions. There is also a floating debt of about two and a half millions more, which it is believed will be sufficiently reduced amount actually bid for the road about ten millions, which is said to be not more than half what it is really worth. It is said the road will continue to be run in the interest of St. Louis, and by its present manager, but it is likely that a line between Shelby and Louisiana will soon be constructed by the Chicago and Alton Company, which will give Chicago another direct connection with the Kansas Pacific road at Kansas City route to Colorado.

NEW NARROW-GAUGE SCHEME.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—A grand railroad barbecue was held at Bolivar, Tenn., to take into consideration the building of a narrow-gauge railroad hence to Columbia or Bolivar. The utmost good feeling prevailed and steps will be taken at once to put the scheme into operation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Sherman will be the guest of the President at Long Branch till Tuesday.

Charles Heelon, a convict, committed suicide at Auburn, New York, on Saturday morning by cutting his throat. Heelon was sentenced to a life imprisonment for life, for the crime of murder, being then twenty-two years of age.

There has been a severe storm on the lines of the Atlantic Gulf, and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. The telegraph wires are down and no trains arrived at Savannah, Georgia, on Saturday.

The schooner Rival, from Toledo to Oswego, corn laden, went ashore near the mouth of Maumee river on Saturday. Damage slight and the vessel will be got off.

The body of a white man was found floating in the river at Memphis yesterday. It had apparently been in the water some two weeks.

John Brennan, aged about seventy-two, watchman at the Louisville depot, was crushed to death between the cars and a platform on Saturday afternoon.

The Snengerfest at Evansville, Ind., on Saturday, attracted a large number of people from all over Southern Indiana and various parts of Kentucky. The weather was favorable and the parade very large, and houses all along the line of march were beautifully decorated.

A. W. Carpenter, a young man about twenty-four years of age, was arrested at Evansville, Ind., Saturday, charged with stealing $20,000 in bonds from his father, Willard Carpenter, of the Straight Line Railroad, one of the wealthiest men in the county.

The annual National Convention of the Beta Theta Phi Fraternity, will meet in Indianapolis on the 30th instant. A public oration will be delivered by Hon. Henry R. Naylor, and a poem read by Prof. Edwards.

Right Rev. H. N. Pierce was on Saturday elected by the Primary Convention of the Episcopal Church in Arkansas, at Little Rock, Bishop of the Diocese of Arkansas.

Louis Schuman, a gunsmith on Beale street, Memphis, while examining a pistol on Saturday discharged it, the ball striking him near the heart, causing almost instant death.

Charles Lindsey, aged twenty-one, was drowned in an attempt to save two boys who were thrown from a boat in Bristol harbor Saturday. He swam with one boy to the shore, but in returning for the other his strength failed and he sank.

Best Louisville Tobaccos
At the Cheapest Front.

FIRE IN OIL CITY.

A Lady Probably Fatally Burned—Fire Engine House Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 26, 1871.

AT SIX O'CLOCK this (Saturday) evening a fire broke out in the fire engine house on Main st. Mrs. Wright, who occupied the upper story, was using benzine for cleaning purposes, when it suddenly ignited. The engine house was totally destroyed, and the interior of A. M. Sharp's grocery store, below, partially; also the dwelling next above partially. Loss about $1,500. Mrs. Wright at first got safely out of the building, but afterwards, in endeavoring to save some of her goods, became bewildered and was so badly burned that she can scarcely recover. She was rescued by some courageous persons who entered the burning apartments and found her overcome by fire. The child of a lady who was visiting Mrs. Wright was slightly burned.

AQUATIC MATTERS.

The Regatta at Halifax—Reorganization of the Renforth Crew—Stomach of Renforth Sent to New York for Examination.

HALIFAX, August 26.—The authorities have granted the use of the dock yard for the signal station during the regatta. Large crowds of visitors are arriving from the States and provinces, and pickpockets are reported to be numerous. It is generally that the Renforth crew will row with Bright as fourth man.

ST. JOHN, August 26.—The inquest on Renforth's body will not be concluded for a week, the stomach having been sent to New York for examination.

HALIFAX, August 26.—The Paris and Renforth crews have signed articles for a regatta on Saturday next over the course against time, but their respective representatives object to the terms.

Renforth's remains will be sent to England.

There is not much betting in Halifax as yet. Arrangements for the great races are very complete.

THE SOUTHERN SCOURGE.

Yellow Fever in Charleston—Through Trains to Wilmington Discontinued.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 26.—The Mayor of Charleston telegraphs here that yellow fever is in that city. The Board of Health think it has assumed epidemic form. Through trains have been discontinued between Wilmington and Charleston, and those leaving each city are not allowed to run between the two cities. The city authorities ordered that no person from Charleston be allowed to stop within the corporate limits of the city during the continuance of yellow fever there.

TOO MUCH DRINK.

A Young Man Run Over and Killed While Under the Influence of Liquor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., August 27, 1871.

A young man by the name of Hilderbrand was run over and killed by one of the night freight trains, near Smith's Mill Station, last night. It is reported to have been under the influence of liquor, and it is thought tried to get on a passing train. His body was terribly mangled, and death must have been instantaneous.

CRIME.

Trial of W. H. Wisener.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 26.—The trial of W. H. Wisener, Jr., by the Circuit Court of Bedford county, for shooting E. B. Shoffman, press agent, closed to-day by the conviction of the prisoner, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Shot by a Negro.

A white man named Lyon was shot and killed on Thursday night, in Wilson county, by a negro, into whose house he was attempting to force his way. Lyon was in disguise, accompanied by some fifteen other persons, all masked.

Fatal Affray Between Two Negroes.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—George Jenkens, colored, assaulted Felix Johnson, also colored, this evening with an iron dray pin, beating him over the head, fracturing his skull, breaking his jaw, etc. The wounded man will die.

Another Poisoning Case.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—Jack Allen, one of the proprietors of the Commercial Hotel, was arrested last night on a charge of poisoning his wife, who was found dead on Friday morning from an overdose of morphine, as it was supposed, and so stated by Allen. He was released on $10,000 bond for appearance to answer the charge. He says he waits the fullest examination.

BUTLER vs. HAWLEY.

Card of Gen. Hawley, Wherein He Uses Some Plain Saxon Concerning Butler.

[From Governor Hawley's Card in the Hartford Courant.]

On my return from the Valley road excursion at 9:30 P. M., I found waiting for me a dispatch from Mr. Lawson, of the *Courant*, reporting at Springfield, reading as follows:

Butler has just said: "I had Gen. Hawley under my command in Virginia, and I dismissed him for cowardice, incompetency, and he never has been seen in the field since."

To this astounding and most audacious lie I instantly responded as follows to Mr. Adams of the Springfield *Republican*, from whom I had also received a telegram:

"If Butler said I was dismissed or removed from any command, or was ever rebuked for my conduct as an officer, I beg some friend to read this dispatch, in which I say that the charge is an infamous falsehood, and the man who uttered it a liar and a blackguard. The last written communication from Butler concerning my conduct was a copy he sent me of his recommendation for my promotion."

This dispatch was brought into the hall just after Butler had concluded his speech, and while the audience was still present. Mr. Trask, the president of the evening, in his address of introduction, had referred to the dispatch he read. It was Butler's hope to start his slanders twenty-four or at least twelve hours ahead of contradictions. Fortunately, I had friends in Springfield, in the Associated Press office, and elsewhere, and my telegram, branding Butler as the liar he serves, was sent with the regular Associated Press dispatches.

It appears now that Butler's words were at first incorrectly reported. They were precisely as follows: "I displaced him from command for inefficiency and incompetency, and he was never seen on the field afterward." Though the reporters disagree, the majority think he said "displaced" instead of "dismissed," and in place of "*cowardice* and incompetency," used the words "inefficiency and incompetency." I let my original dispatch stand. The words "liar and blackguard" have a lawful place in the English language, and, though I am not an impartial judge, it strikes me that this is one of the times when they may be properly used. My dispatch was handed to Butler to read after the meeting, and he received it as patiently as he received many similar observations addressed to his moral nature.

When it came General Terry's turn to see who was most "efficient and competent" at Fort Fisher, General Butler put down General Terry's command, on the James, a division of nearly 7,000 troops, several forts and several miles of intrenchments, embracing the extreme right of the whole grand army. At least, I suppose he gave it to me; he must have known who had the most important command, embracing probably a quarter of his troops. I held the command of a division of the Army of the James, returned from his leave, and, as he was my senior, I had to give way. My old brigade was with Terry, and at Fort Fisher, where I was, Brevet Major Abbott, and I asked my corps commander, General Gibbon, to let me remain my old command, and I was ordered to do so in January, 1865. I suppose the order came from Butler. That was the last I had to do with him. Not a soldier followed Butler's fortunes command, for Butlerism (which embraces many things, and "has never been seen in the field since.") and he joined General Terry's staff, and he, commanding the reorganized Tenth Corps, made the assault on Fort Gilmer, which cost such a few weeks, and was in the advance on Wilmington, N. C., which place was captured February 22, 1865, on which day I heard the last of Butler's shots. General Schofield put me in command of the District of Wilmington, embracing four counties, including Fort Fisher and the mouth of the river. It was one of the best districts in the gift of Sherman's army, just then advancing. Generals Sherman and Schofield were so kind as to commend my labors. In the latter part of June work grew dull, my old brigade was being mustered out, and Terry's invitation, if I got transferred to Richmond, where I served as chief of staff in the Department of Virginia for four months, though I was getting greatly and rapidly reduced. Then, with many others, I was relieved from duty, and, though I never received my honorable discharge (as Butler says), I got it from Secretary Stanton by "order and authority" of the volunteers services during the war," and though there were a great many of them they were not disagreeable. At any rate, I got it, and with my regiment and Gen. Butler did not. I was "seen in the field" and in battle long after he was.

The rapid Springfield gain in interest General Butler's remarks to mean that if he does not receive the regular Republican nomination he does not intend to run for Governor. The *Republican* concludes its reference to Butler's speech as follows:

"Doubtless the foul mouthed abuse poured out by the speaker on other gentlemen, not present or but recognizing his unfitness for decency, and the denials equally clear, had they been at hand to answer. But aside from the general malice and mendacity which characterized the speech, and was charged to his face with open falsehood, on the authority of a long and varied military experience, and of facts which only need to be examined to be accepted. This is an unlucky begin ning of our week's observance of the birthday of the State, and the bulk of his speech was of a piece with the beginning. Coarse, vulgar, boastful, unscrupulous in assertion, equivocal in argument, commonplace in oratory, this opening address was the last in which the friends of good order and good government would have Butler make, and the very last which the people of this city would have plainly that steam and scalding water had been a frightful and effective agent of death.

Following the lead of the Herald up to the present time: H. P. Shattuck, of Lynn; C. B. Shattuck, of Lynn; *Boston Herald* Correspondent, of Lynn; E. F. Sanborn, of Lynn; Eliza Pierson, of Lynn; James Burns, of Lynn; Ernest S. Merrill, of Danver; Mrs. Ann A. Farrington, of Providence; Miss Foster, his sister; S. H. Emerton, of Boston; Mrs. Ellen Bancroft, of Cambridge; Mrs. Dr. S. H. Mason, of Cambridgeport; Thomas F. Bancroft, of Lynn; Rev. Dr. Ezra Gardner, of Roxbury; Mrs. Dr. Bowditch, of Wm. Bowditch, of Beverly; Mrs. F. C. Jasper, J. B. Miller, Merrimac; Miss Laura Lord, of Cambridgeport; missing twenty-four in all. Rev. Dr. Garnett was on his way to Beverly, where he was to preach to-day.

The following is a list of those killed in the Massachusetts General Hospital: John Buckley, of Beverly; Wm. Thomas, of Lynn; J. Hodgkins, of Salem; S. A. Thayer, of Newton; J. R. Battis, of Salem; Fred. Hoffman, of Germany, Berlin, Vienna or Charleston. In the City Hospital: F. Fitzpatrick, of Cambridgeport; Jefferson Howe, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Mary and Ann Mullins, of Lynn; George Lynn; Frank Davis, of Charleston. There are many others in the hospital, some of which we are unable to get.

The coroner's jury was summoned to-day by Dr. J. B. Forsyth, of Chelsea, who viewed the bodies and adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. The trial of Sullivan for the murder of Garrett and forty, most of whom are likely to recover. To have made the investigation to-day would be to defend this affair. Dr. Garrett was recognized to-day at noon. He was killed by his chest being crushed in. He was well-known as pastor of the Arlington Street Church, and formerly the collegiate pastor of Dr. Channing. His death will be severely felt by the community. Dr. Mason, of Cambridgeport, was also a man of note, and greatly beloved by his congregation.

Public sentiment throws a fearful responsibility upon the corporation and the gentlemen of the city. The engineer escaped with a few bruises by jumping from the train. The accommodation train was three cars and the express two. The latter, it is said, was known to the managers of the express train.

FIRE IN OIL CITY.

A Lady Probably Fatally Burned—Fire Engine House Destroyed.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Political Prospect in New Mexico.

Patent Method of Raising Fruit.

Mr. Boutwell to Stump Ohio.

Cundurango No Cure for Cancer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1871.

Political Prospect in New Mexico.

Advices received by the Congressional Republican Committee from New Mexico show that the bolting Republican movement in that Territory will not affect the result of the election of delegate there, as Colonel Chavers will poll nearly a full party vote. The Santa Fe *Post*, which was expected to sustain Major Sena, the bolting nominee, is working hard for the regular nomination, the success of which probably involves a movement to make New Mexico a State during the approaching session.

A Patent Method of Raising Fruit.

A few months since Mr. Pleasanton, of Philadelphia, brother of the ex-Commissioner, applied for a patent for a new method of raising fruit in hot houses by diminishing the red and increasing the blue rays of light admitted through the glass. At first the Patent Office officials thought but little of the invention, and were not disposed to grant the patent. The inventor has now demonstrated to their satisfaction the practical workings of his plan, and a patent will be issued to him immediately.

Our Chinese Population.

An examination of the population tables of the census, just issued, shows that there are Chinese residents in twenty-four States and seven out of eight of the Territories. The entire Chinese population is about sixty-nine thousand, of whom all but about one thousand are found in the Pacific States and hitting Territories.

Withdrawal of Railroad Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land office has just issued instructions to the district land officers at Shasta, California, ordering the withdrawal of lands for the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad, formerly the California and Oregon Railroad. This withdraws the lands to the north boundary of California, to which point the Company have filed there map of the definitely surveyed line of the route.

Cundurango No Cure for Cancer.

It will be remembered that the State Department received last spring from Ecuador a small quantity of Cindurango, together with the most flattering testimonials of its qualities as a specific cure for cancer, and during the past summer it was extensively used throughout the country at its discovery. Hundreds of applications for small quantities of it were received from persons afflicted with cancer. But the supply was very limited, the Department could not comply with these requests. Desiring, however, that the benefits of the herb should be made known, it sent to prominent physicians in the leading cities, with the request that they would give it a fair trial and report the results to the Department, in order that more of it might be procured if it should be found to possess the qualities represented.

A number of well known physicians in various cities have already reported to the Department that the Cundurango is entirely worthless in various cases of cancer. Some express the opinion that it is a species of the Virginia snake root, but is of no use as a cure for cancer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1871.

White Intruders on Indian Lands.

The rapid increase in the number of white men, from the agents, or Indian authorities, is creating a good deal of trouble in the Indian Territory. The United States Marshal is kept busy in arresting persons who bring goods into the territory without authority. The agent of the Cherokees has issued a notice to the citizens not to enter the territory, and warning persons off the Indian lands. He also says that no white person coming into the Indian Nations that they have no redress if the latter refuse to pay them, unless they have previously obtained the authority of the agent, and a bond executed, and of facts which only need to be examined to be accepted. This is an unlucky begin ning of our week's observance of the birthday of the State, and the bulk of his speech was of a piece with the beginning. Coarse, vulgar, boastful, unscrupulous in assertion, equivocal in argument, commonplace in oratory, this opening address was the last in which the friends of good order and good government would have Butler make, and the very last which the people of this city would have plainly that steam and scalding water had been a frightful and effective agent of death.

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SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST STORM.

The Steamship City of Houston Almost Lost.

THE CAPTAIN DRUNK AND UNFIT FOR DUTY.

Ship Saved by Navy Officers and Seamen.

The Steamship City of Houston, from New York for Galveston, on the 16th encountered a heavy storm, and but for the gallant conduct of several officers of the navy who were among the passengers, would doubtless have been lost with all on board. One of the officers, who returned to Washington on Friday last, reported the facts at the Navy Department and gave a graphic account of the disaster.

The City of Houston belongs to Mallory's line of New York and Galveston steamships. She is a new vessel, and sailed from New York on Saturday, 12th inst., on her first voyage. From the receiving-ship at Brooklyn a draft of fifty-nine sailors had taken passage on board as crews for the City West. The draft was under charge of the following officers: Lieut. C. A. Schetky, in command, assisted by Master R. E. Carmody and W. Goodwin. Lieutenant Commander John Schouler, United States Navy, had also taken passage *en route* to his station at Key West. In addition five passengers for Key West and Galveston were accommodated, one of them a lady.

On the evening of the 14th instant indications were perceived of bad weather. At about four o'clock of the evening of Wednesday, the 16th, the wind was blowing a moderate gale from the north. Breakers were discovered distant about two miles. It was afterwards ascertained that at this time the steamer was off the dangerous reefs appertaining in the vicinity of Cape Canaveral, coast of Florida, and about midway between Fernandina and Key West. The weather at this time had grown somewhat thick. The naval officers on board appreciated the dangerous position of the vessel, and it became evident that something was wrong on board. The ship was headed off shore immediately, and so much of the passengers as could get into the lifeboats were thrown overboard to lighten her. About dusk an awkward attempt was made to bring the vessel to the wind, and the mainsail split and became useless. Her head was by this carelessness turned toward the shore, and the ship rapidly drifted. The wind was freshening, and the sea began to break over the bulwarks. It was evident that the vessel was under no control, and Lieutenant-Schetky and Lieutenant Commander Schouler determined to keep forward to the pilot house and ascertain what was the matter. On reaching and entering the pilot-house, Captain Partridge was found giving incoherent and absurd orders to the quartermaster at the wheel, and had evidently been confined to himself. Mr. Schetky proposed to his companion, Lieutenant-Commander Schouler, that he should take command of the ship, and proceeded to do so. When the latter officer's commission could be had with the states of the vessel, he would relieve Mr. Schetky from the command, summon the draft of United States seamen to their aid and endeavor to save the ship. The first and second mates were both excellent men, and joined heartily with the naval officers in their effort to keep the vessel off the reef upon which she was rapidly drifting.

As the gale began to become dark and was blowing a terrible gale. Attempts to wear the ship, by setting sails, failed, and in an endeavor to tack ship, the storm main sail was blown away. The helm was then secured amidship, and the engine backed, but owing to her revolutions the tiller rope gave way, and finally after repeated attempts to repair the damage the rudder was abandoned. In the meantime so much water had come on board and poured into the engine room that the fires were all extinguished and the ship lay helpless—without motive power, at the mercy of the wind and waves. The Captain during all this time made but little exertion, and the confusion was also slightly impaired.

After daylight on the morning of Thursday the 17th, it was decided to get up the fires under the boiler, and thus pump out the ship. Success in this line was brought to bear, and in about one hour and a half time the wind had subsided. The United States sailors, who had been at work fourteen hours, were set to relieve the firemen belonging to the vessel. Steam up, the vessel was headed directly off shore, and had proceeded some distance when it was found the steam pipe gave way, rendering it necessary to let the steam go down and stop the engines. This occurred about seven o'clock in the evening. On Friday morning about two o'clock, Lieut. Schetky, being off watch, retired to his room, and became engaged with the merchant service. Forty-five fathoms of chain were unshackled and let go, but it would not hold. Another chain was then in sixteen fathoms of water. The latter chain, it appears, dragged and also parted. On Saturday morning the men went to work and repaired the machinery. This assisted in getting up steam, and the ship was headed for Key West rolling. The sun was now seen for the first time, in consequence of the storm, and it was found that she was about fifty-three miles to the southeast of Fernandina, Florida. Saturday evening, the boilers being in good condition, and there being plenty of steam pipe, the engine was started and the ship was headed for Fernandina, where she made port at six, on Saturday, the 26th. On this morning the Captain first made his appearance on deck. He expressed himself as grateful to the officers of the navy who had been on duty forty-eight hours, and that in taking the helm he had exceeded a proper limit.

THE MAYORALTY.

Extraordinary Electioneering Tactics—Hollday Soldiers.

"Gross still leads" Morgan is losing ground! Sweitzer would make a good officer but he is too fond of whiskey to make a good Mayor. Gross is a gentleman. While we would not injure him a feather, as an honest journalists, we are bound to say."

This is about the substance of an insidious electioneering circular, in a small flag, an our morning issue, in which "the wish is father to the thought."

Who knows that Gross leads? Why should he lead? What is there in his record as an officer or as a councilman to make him lead? Why is a man a unit to be eminently fit and worthy, too late, a month or too before the election, and about as early as any other time to find anything else to do, would think offering himself?

Is it because there is a ring and he is out of it? Is it because Morgan and Gross are from the *country* and not from the city? Is it because the people, which they pay no tax, while Sweitzer represents the house and is likely to have a care for the people's money because he pays himself?

Is it because the General is only a lawyer, and the people not educated for the place, while the tax payers would rather be tried or take physic?

Is it because he has a high military record made through hot campaigns while his opponents were hanging on to the skirts of Peace and Plenty?

Is it because he has done nothing to help along the badly damaged speculation of the Park?

Is it because either of the rural non-taxpayers is the preferred man?

Pshaw! This bush fighting, this damning a man by faint praise; these fair words, like those of Joab to Abner, the son of Ner, when he took him craftily aside and smote him under the fifth rib; this whipping a man over the shoulders of other people is the meanest kind of strategy. Why not as well say that every vote given for Gross is a vote given for Morgan, or that every vote given for Morgan is a vote for Gross. As between them, what difference? Both are about equally unfit. Both go in equally for big jobs in the old wards, with only this difference—that Morgan did pay his taxes, and gave it up because he was laughed at and found it would not pay, while Gross never tried it at all.

The *Dispatch* article shows that the man most dreaded by "the ring" is Sweitzer, not Morgan, and that they would still prefer the latter if they could do no better.

There is not a man on the street who does not know as well, or perhaps better, who has the least than it does.

When a newspaper so obviously interested talks to the public it only evidences what it *desires* and would make other people *believe*.

I protest in the name of the tax payers against all such artifices. Allow fair play, and the people will have justice. It ought to be enough to call to remembrance who it is that best deserves their confidence. They would do well to look at all the records, at those of Gross's and Morgan's votes and Sweitzer's battles. There will be one single point of view for the people the older wards to take a squint at the assessments, to ascertain, not who is the richest man, but who pays most according to his *means*. At all events, "fair play and no gouging," after the manner of the *Dispatch*.

DEMOCRITES.

C. P. Mills entered suit in the Circuit Court, at St. Louis Saturday, against Cincinnati papers for libel, slander, laying his damages at $75,000. Mills and Fisk were formerly partners in the insurance business and dissolved on account of alleged irregularities of Mills, subsequent to which Fisk charged and published Mills with being a defaulter.

Rotary Engine.

In the present age when almost everything is being moved by steam power at a cost of many millions of dollars annually, any new invention or method of utilizing the power is, as it should be, looked upon with interest by manufacturers and all others who are using steam power. It has long been known to practical men that with the style of steam engine now generally in use, not more than ten per cent. of the actual power of steam is obtained or utilized, and that any invention by which a greater per centage of power can be obtained would be a great improvement and that the inventor would be liberally rewarded by a grateful people, who would reap the benefits of his labors. Mr. Daniel Hughes, a resident of Texas, has invented an improved rotary engine, which he claims will give more than four times the power of that high pressure engine now in use with the same amount of steam. He has certificates from some of the leading scientific and mechanical men in the country as to the value of his invention and its adaptability to the purposes for which it is intended. The engine is on exhibition at the Fulton Bell Foundry, Second avenue, where all interested in the matter are invited to call and examine it. If the invention is what it is claimed to be, and we are assured by practical men who have seen it that it is, it is destined to work a new era in the use of steam power. The engine can also be used as a steam pump, as is claimed that the steam, after having performed its service in the cylinder can be discharged into another cylinder and made to perform double service. Mr. Hughes claims that by his invention he obtains all the power of a steam engine, and that the saving in fuel by the use of his engine would amount to many millions annually, if it were generally in use.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—Armstrong, Cator & Co., of Baltimore, are heavy importers of ribbons, silks and millinery goods, which they offer to the trade at very low prices. They are also extensive manufacturers and dealers in ladies' and misses' hats and bonnets, and in this line cannot be underSold. Their wholesale house is one of the largest and finest to be found in the country, embracing all the latest European novelties. Our merchants would do well to call at this extensive establishment, located at Nos. 237 and 239 West Baltimore street.

PEERLESS WHITE LIME.—No lime in the market surpasses the "Peerless White Lime," burned by McAdams & Co., at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county. It is used by many of our most prominent builders, and never fails to give satisfaction. McAdams & Co. have an office at No. 25 Smithfield street, and orders left there will receive prompt attention.

The *Evening Star*, an advertising sheet and Announcement Programme, published by George M. Wallace, made its first appearance Saturday. It is a neat affair and reflects credit on the publisher.

Order Groceries,

Fish, flour, roast coffee, cheese, tobaccos, cigars, teas, soaps, &c., from T. C. Jenkins & Bro. No charge for drayage.

THE TORCH.

Incendiary Fire in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 27, 1871.

About nine o'clock last night the stove and heating factory of Shurtz & Co. was fired. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, their foreman having discharged the night watchman for drunkenness about one hour before. The loss will reach near ten thousand dollars, six thousand on building and machinery, and about three thousand on stock. It is insured in the Republic of Chicago for $2,000; the Home, of New York, for $2,500, and the Liverpool of London for $2,000. The factory is one of nearly $15,000 worth of stock now, but fifty hands are thrown out of work. It will be rebuilt at once. No arrests have been made

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Pittsburgh.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

TREASURER MACKEY and Auditor General HASTRANFT have directed the arrest of EVANS, and if his case is not promptly and rigidly investigated it will not be from any failure by these officers to do their duty. That there has been gross irregularity, if not worse, in his operations by the agent, no one can deny, and nothing short of a thorough investigation, and should the facts require it, punishment, should be thought of. If EVANS, as he claims, has done no wrong, he should be the first to demand an investigation, and resistance to such a course would be *prima facie* evidence that the claim is not well grounded. Whatever of fame or shame inheres with the transaction should be placed where it belongs beyond the slightest doubt. This is the demand of the Republicans, if not the whole people of the State, and it is to be hoped that Attorney General BREWSTER will do his whole duty, and prosecute the matter promptly and vigorously.

WE are not surprised to learn of the excitement which is said to exist in France. M. THIERS and the members of the Assembly drifted into office chiefly because office happened to be vacant, and have continued to hold it more for the reason that the country could fix upon no better men, than for any supreme fitnesses or abilities among themselves. Hitherto, it is true, the confidence which has been felt in M. THIERS has apparently disconcerted the designs of the plotting factions, and postponed the crisis which sooner or later is inevitable; but it is evident that this confidence has of late been most seriously impaired. Our latest cable telegrams depict him in a most pitiable and uneviable plight, impulsive, fussy, and possibly weak, threatening to resign yet continuing to cling to power, letting I dare not wait upon I would, vainly trying to allay the storm brewing on all sides around him. Another significant portent is the interdiction which the National Assembly has placed on the public rejoicings proposed to be held on the fourth of September, the anniversary of the Republic; a bauble of which France appears to be tiring in less than a year. To all appearances that unhappy country is about to experience another of those violent shocks which mark the conflict of contending factions and the vicissitudes of personal rule.

THE failing health of Queen VICTORIA, and the increasing probabilities that the remainder of her reign will be of comparatively limited duration, are doubtless made the subject of earnest consideration and confidence among radical English workingmen, in mapping out their political programme for the future. Such a movement is made that whenever she dies a Republic will be simultaneously proclaimed in all the leading cities of the three kingdoms; and that, in anticipation of that event, a number of well-known English political agitators are at present in this country, whither they lately came for the purpose of securing the practical co-operation of the Fenian element, in case it should be necessary to call it into requisition. All the machinery requisite to the establishment of the Republic is said to have been quietly but efficiently perfected, and it is further reported that many officials of the British government, occupying important military and naval positions, are secretly pledged to co-operate with it. Making all due allowances for the exaggeration of these reports, it must be evident to every thoughtful observer that the decease of the Sovereign would precipitate a crisis of the most serious character. The Prince of Wales is himself said to have lately expressed grave doubts relative to his own succession—a remark which he would hardly make, unless good grounds existed for the apprehension.

TAKING it for granted that HORACE GREELEY has not lost the prescience which characterized him in his earlier years, we call upon him to settle the perturbed waters of the political pool, and put an end to the uncertainty which vexes the land, by a distinct and specific announcement of who will be chosen for the next President of the United States. That, if he will, he is able to do this, we infer from the fact that in an article on the "Crystal Palace and Its Lessons," written by him for *Graham's Magazine*, and published in May, 1852, he distinctly predicted three great achievements of American genius and enterprise, to be accomplished within the century, all of which have since been fulfilled to the letter. The passage is as follows:

"We Americans of the nineteenth century will be found in due time to have inscribed ourselves most legibly on the earth's unfading records. A railroad over the Rocky Mountains, a telegraph across the Atlantic, a towering observatory wherein all the storms and calms, at any moment prevailing within the earth's atmosphere shall be portrayed on a common dial plate, and the storms, which *shall* take place at any point during the next day of week, with their several directions and intensities."

This is a remarkable prophecy. It was not a dim foreshadowing, but a clear and definite announcement of what has since literally and absolutely come to pass. Now let him tell us what is to be the upshot of the competition for the succession, and what the result of the campaign. A man who can dip into the future thus clearly ought not to let his dull eyed-fellows blunder on in unassisted ignorance. What is the use of a prophet unless he exercises his gift? We respectfully appeal to him to solve these knotty questions of the time, and above all else to tell us on what date TAMMANY is to be hung.

A QUESTION of citizenship, involving the important principle whether the declaration of a foreign born citizen, and his continued domicile in this country, attach to a son who attains his majority between the date of such declaration and his father's receipt of his final naturalization papers, was on Friday referred to the umpire by the United States and Mexican Joint Commission; the facts being that a resident of Texas, claiming to be a citizen of the United States by virtue of his father's naturalization, under the act of 1802, was arrested and imprisoned by JUAREZ in Mexico in 1857, just after the attainment of his majority, and a few months prior to his father's receipt of his full naturalization papers; for the damages sustained by which imprisonment he claims compensation in a hundred thousand dollars. Singular as it may seem, neither the counsel for the claimant nor for Mexico was able to find an adjudicated case directly in point, although thousands of instances embracing the principle at issue must have occurred. The question is whether such naturalization law does not operate retrospectively and prospectively, and whether the domicil of the children does not follow that of the father, making them citizens by virtue of his naturalization, whether they were dwelling in the United States when their father was naturalized, or not. The decision of the umpire to whom the question has been referred will be looked for with great interest.

A GOOD deal of excitement appears to have been caused among French politicians by the story started by the Bonapartist faction that, if the Republic had not been proclaimed, the Russian Emperor would have employed his influence, and his power, too, if necessary, to prevent the dismemberment of France. The subject has at length been set at rest by a statement with which the Commission appointed to investigate the acts of the Government of the fourth of September has been furnished by M. DE CHAMBORDY. According to this statement all attempts made by the young French Republic (so called) to secure assistance against Germany were frustrated by the co-operation of two facts. The first of those facts was the alliance between Russia and Prussia. Even before the war began this alliance was affirmed in a proclamation of neutrality, the object of which was to prevent Austria from taking any part in the approaching struggle; that is, whichever side should receive the aid of Austria would have against it the power of Russia. And this alliance between Russia and Prussia remained in effect until the preliminaries of peace between France and Germany were signed. The second fact to which M. DE CHAMBORDY refers as having paralyzed French diplomacy in its efforts to obtain assistance, was the attitude of England. Fearing that the war would extend and that England would be forced to take part in it, the English ministry in August of last year became the promoters of a league of neutrals, the object of which was to circumscribe and confine the struggle to its original proportions. By this authoritative statement all the late gossip concerning Russia and France is shown to have been groundless.

A NEW YORK Democratic journal professes to believe that the clause of the Washington treaty which provides that we are to pay for all damages arising out of our late civil war, which by the laws of nations we are responsible for to neutrals, places us in an awkward position and involves us in great liabilities; the point which it urges being that President LINCOLN's proclamation of blockade, announcing that vessels were forbidden to enter neutral ports were first to be warned off and such warnings entered on their registers, and that only on a second attempt to enter were they to be seized, was disregarded in actual practice, although it was never revoked, but remained in force until the close of the war. Our contemporary's fears that we shall probably be made to refund the value of every blockade runner, and pay twenty times the amount allowed us for the depredations of the Alabama, are perfectly gratuitous. The clause in question does not refer to the acts of our blockading squadrons, but to such damages to property as unavoidably arose to neutrals from the movements of hostile forces, and the exigencies or mistakes of war—no great sum, at the outside calculation. Moreover, the Supreme Court of the United States, in adjudicating the seizure of blockade runners, confirmed them upon the ground that vessels purposing to violate a blockade may be captured in any part of their voyage, the intention to violate the proclamation being apparent from their character. Upon this matter the decisions of our Courts will, without question, be held as final and conclusive. The proceedings of the Geneva Board of Arbitration will not be conducted by a gang of shysters, but by impartial and comprehensive statesmen.

English Colonies in America During the Nineteenth Century.

Mr. Edward D. Neill, Consul of the United States at Dublin, during his official career appears to have been laboriously occupied with historical research. Some of the results of his inquiries are given to the world in a volume lately published with the title, "The English colonization of America during the seventeenth century." We have not seen the book, but the respect with which it is mentioned by the English reviewers gives a favorable impression of its value. From this source we learn that Mr. Neill is one of those historical investigators, fortunately becoming common in our time, who grasp and publish ascertained facts without much of any concern for their effect upon received or established views concerning the persons to whom they relate. These involuntary iconoclasts have already made sad havoc with some of our most sacred American traditions, and when recalling what has been done in that way, it is alarming to think of the possible outcome of the delving still carrying on in old manuscript records. Concerning Pocahontas discoveries were some time ago made, painful and offensive to the aristocratic descendants of that princess, and from Mr. Neill's researches, it appears that Mr. Rolfe, about whom Mr. Bancroft tells so romantic a story, was a married man some years before his marriage. The unpleasant truth is that he was a bigamist, never to be praised or admired any more in history. Another subject on which the consul at Dublin has cast fresh light, but not pleasing new truth but confirming what was known before, is the bigotry and intolerance with which the good people of Massachusetts regarded the Quaker colonists of Pennsylvania. The general court having given secret orders "to make captives of the whole sinful ungodly crew," these orders were warmly approved by Dr. Cotton Mather, who recommended his correspondent to "sell the whole lot to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rum and sugar, and thus not only do the Lord great service, but make great gain for his ministers." Think of our venerable and in every sense admirable founder William Penn, being spoken of in such a strain! If the fate thus intended for him had overtaken him, serious would have been in the event terrible retribution for those services rendered to tyranny at Taunton, and there would probably have been no one to defend his memory.

But one of the most interesting passages in Mr. Neill's book, at least to many readers, must be the passage in which, according to the Reviewer, he corrects the statement of Mr. Bancroft and other historians, that "wives of Maryland were not those of them Roman Catholic gentlemen." As everybody knows, our Catholic friends are wont to make much of the religious toleration which was established in that colony, even claiming that its Popish founders were in advance of his contemporaries in liberality. In fact, well informed people have always known that Popery in Maryland never voluntarily either laid aside its old coat or put on a new one. The land called Maryland was assigned by Charles the First to Lord Baltimore as an asylum for his Catholic coreligionists, then persecuted in England, but it was not assigned for their exclusive use, the adherents of other confessions as well as the Catholic being at liberty to settle in the province. And now Mr. Neill quotes a letter of Lord Baltimore "which intimates that the colonists were poor laboring men," and Mr. Neill says "there is reason to believe that they were mostly Protestants." Lord Baltimore was, no doubt, a friend of toleration himself.

THE recent census of the British Islands has demonstrated the necessity of a redistribution of political power, and it is possible that the attention of Parliament will be directed to the matter at its next session, the present relation between population and representation being exceedingly anomalous, and showing that, in many instances, the House of Commons does not represent the people, but only a series of little minorities. For instance, there are in England fifty-five boroughs, each with less than ten thousand inhabitants, returning one member each; two of which have a population of less than five thousand, and fifteen of which have considerably decreased since the census of 1851. The aggregate population of these fifty-five boroughs, with their fifty-five members, is 388,920, while ten of the largest boroughs in the kingdom, with ten times the population, have less than half the representation of their tiny competitors, and even these are not all returned, as are the fifty-five, by simple majorities. In the great populations of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and other important commercial and manufacturing centres, the enfranchisement of the minority has, in most cases, practically reduced the representation of the majority to a single member; while, even apart from this question, taking the fifty-five small towns and the ten large boroughs as a basis, every voter in a little borough is equal, under the existing system, to twenty-five voters in a great city; three millions and three-quarters of people having twenty-four representatives, and one-third of a million possessing fifty-five. It is further shown by the census that within the last ten years those ten large boroughs have added to their population 462,585 persons; over ninety thousand more people than the whole number of inhabitants of the fifty-five small towns which send fifty-five representatives to Parliament. This gross inequality renders anything like impartial representation absolutely impossible. Every year, too, as the population moves away from its old centers and finds new ones, gravitating, as is its tendency, from the little towns and villages to the great cities, the majorities become larger and weaker, and the minorities smaller and more powerful. This extraordinary state of things cannot long continue without giving rise to serious difficulty, the problem being how to alter the system of representation as elastic as the population on which it should be based is shifting.

A Noble Womanhood.

In an article on "Wives," in which different work and more of it is set forth as the proper object of a woman's life, the New York *Tribune*—illustrating the possibility of women so educating themselves as to be able to assist their husbands and sons in their trades or professions, instead of saving the crumbs that fall from their tables—relates a story of the sons of the Lord great service, but make great gain for his ministers." Think of our venerable and in every sense admirable founder William Penn, being spoken of in such a strain! If the fate thus intended for him had overtaken him, serious would have been in the event terrible retribution for those services rendered to tyranny at Taunton, and there would probably have been no one to defend his memory.

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LAND speculation continues to be the great business of Chicago. Some idea may be formed of the appreciation of property within the past six years by a single fact. The city owns a tract of twenty-three acres, which it has located the Reform school. It is about five miles from the center of the city, and one mile beyond the southern boundaries. It is proposed to sell this, and the Council have authorized a valuation upon it of $500,000, or over $21,000 per acre. Six years ago land was selling in that vicinity at less than $1,000 per acre. Unproductive property, remote from the city, is kept up at even $10,000 an acre, notwithstanding the circumstance that thousands of acres are unoccupied and likely to remain so for years. It requires an immense amount of capital to carry the speculations. One real estate man estimates the amount borrowed, and for which mortgages are given, as high as fifty millions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The often quoted phrase "Consistency's a jewel," the origin of which has so puzzled literary critics appeared originally in Murtagh's Collection of Ancient English and Scotch Ballads. In the ballad of "Jolly Robyn Roughcheek" are the following lines:

"Pride! saith my lease! such thoughts resigne;
Comparisons are cruell;
Fine pictures suit in frames as fine,
Considentesie's a jewell.
For thou and coate coarse clothes are best;
Rude folke in homelye raiment drest.
Wife Joan and goodman Robyn."

Many of the citizens of New Haven are becoming quite uneasy from the fact that about the year 1771 all the land lying between Chapel and Court streets and Church and Orange, was leased by a gentleman named Ball to certain parties for a period of one hundred years. Since that time the land has been built upon, nearly every foot of it being now covered, and the property has been sold and resold, warantee deeds having been given in every case. About ten years ago, a certain Dr. Ball, of Brooklyn, wrote to the heirs of the reputed lessor, many of whom are now living in North Guilford, in regard to the matter, informing them that the lease would soon expire, and that steps should be taken in order to secure their rights. The doctor dying soon after, the matter was not pushed for a time, but now, it is said, some of the heirs of the ancient Ball are energetically stirring to collect the evidence and facts in the matter, with a view of claiming the property. The property is worth about two millions of dollars. It is certainly worth while to keep this ball rolling.

One of the latest humorous papers illustrates this scene: An old gent is walking in his garden. Presently the milkman comes along, outside the high garden wall, and gives his customary yell. Old gent hears something, but being very deaf, is unable to make out just what is wanted; so he puts his ear trumpet in place, and elevating the bell edge over the wall, exclaims, "Here!" Milkman takes it for a dish, and empties a quart of milk into the old gent's ear, and goes about his business. It is about as ludicrous an incident as can be imagined.

The San Francisco papers record a case of suicide which takes high rank in point of desperateness. A convict, an Englishman, sentenced to a term of ten years, climbed to the top of a large copper vat full of boiling water and then flung himself backward into it. He was removed from the seething caldron with all possible dispatch, and received medical attendance, but died in two hours, after suffering the most terrible agony.

Lake county, California, is said to be an almost unknown county, but is now coming into notice as one of the most beautiful in the State, and also for a resort for invalids, known as Harbin's Hot Springs. In addition to hot sulphur baths, nine "mud baths" are noticed as among the attractions of the place. The surrounding mountains rise 1,000 feet above the hotel, and the views to be had constitute a grand, extended panorama.

The preventers of cruelty to animals in Georgia and the lovers of native music are lifting a voice for the mocking bird. The young of these birds are invariably taken from the nest as soon as found, and sent to the North or to Europe, where they sell at high prices, and as every brood thus disposed of is withdrawn from protection a sensible diminution in the number of these glorious warblers is noted. The Legislature is called on for some preventive measure.

Hartford, Conn., has been favored with a flight of the most beautiful butterflies passing overhead in a southwesterly direction for the better part of three days. Beginning on Saturday the 19th inst., the novel migration continued throughout Sunday, and only came to an end on the afternoon of Monday, the 21st, at which time the flight had assumed gigantic proportions, as if a heavy rear-guard were bringing up the column. The insects are described as about four inches across the wings, from tip to tip, and of a rich cinnamon color, deeply veined with black bars and lines in various patterns, and a broad dark border, prettily marked by a triple row of white spots, as finely and evenly placed as the most fastidious critic could wish.

About a year ago a street railway company in a connecticut town obtained permission from the Legislature to increase the fare from six to seven cents. A regular patron of the road, indignant at what he deemed extortion, vowed he never would henceforth walk from his house to his place of business—about one mile—and back, and deposit the fare he would have paid, in a little box at home. Accordingly he has since put seven cents in the box before starting for each journey, and on Saturday of last year was up the other day, and he opened the box. He found in it $109 20, which he deposited in the savings bank, and began on a second year in a like manner. Besides, and best of all, he avers that in true tale, he finds his health and digestion so much improved by his exercise that he says seven cents is cheap enough for the privilege of walking a mile.

Grace Greenwood, writing from Denver, says: "Nature did antelopes an ill turn originally, in affixing to them a mark by which they can be seen and 'a head drawn on them' at a great distance. It renders them especially liable to attacks in the rear, which reminds me of a little story. A small Colorado boy, who had been out playing, ran into the house in a state of great excitement, saying that he had seen some antelopes in a gulch near by. At his entreaty his mother went out to look at them, but nothing of the kind was to be found. She became incredulous, and said at last: 'I don't believe you saw any antelopes; it must have been your imagination, my child!' To this the little mountaineer indignantly responded: 'Humph! I guess my imagination isn't white behind!'"

PERSONAL.

Among the most ancient men yet in existence is Mr. Mark Hardin, now residing in Shelby county, Ky. He was born on the banks of the Monongahela March 14, 1794, and accompanied his father's family in their removal to Kentucky, descending the falls of the Ohio in April, 1786. He recently visited Louisville, and expressing a desire to cross the falls once more, a small party of friends, on Thursday last, accompanied him across the bridge at that city, just eighty-five years and four months after he first navigated the waters flowing between them. It is presumed that no other person can cross that bridge and say to himself, "More than eighty-five years ago I passed down these bright waters." It is added that Mr. Hardin is the last surviving guest who was present at the wedding of Henry Clay.

Four brothers named Hilgard, residing in different parts of the country, and all members of the American Scientific Association, have been in attendance upon the meetings of that body at Indianapolis, and seldom see each other except at the annual meeting. Each has a specialty in science, and occupies a high position among the learned men of the day.

Rev. H. H. Garnett, the leading colored preacher of New York city, tells a curious story of Mr. Holley, who is now at the head of the Episcopal Church in Hayti. Mr. Holley had been writing so successfully for a Masonic journal in this country that the editor, who was ignorant of his color, sent him word that he would like to have his picture to copy it into the magazine. Mr. Holley "kept dark" for a while, and then, when he had written all he had wished to, sent his picture to the editor. It was a fine picture, and he never heard anything more from that magazine.

Dr. Wormley, the chemist in the Buffenbarger poisoning case, is thus picturesquely photographed by a western correspondent: The Doctor is a spare figure, with muscles all hardened into tendons, and an eye with no more speculation than Hamlet's ghosts. He walks with his legs and arms and his whole body, and seems eternally afraid he won't get there till the refreshments are all gone. He can walk the legs off 15 cabbies, and feel all the time as if the thereupon rose to a great height, and a gigantic wave, about forty yards high, suddenly rushed on the island, sweeping away from it human beings, cattle, houses, and everything. The report says four hundred and sixteen persons perished; another account gives the number at three hundred. Among those who perished was the rajah of the island. Only three houses were left standing. Almost all the survivors fled to the bush, where they still were by last accounts. The bodies of the dead were lying about making the air foul from want of hands to bury them. On the 15th of March the volcano cast out flames and lava, which destroyed several of the cultivated fields. The sickness and distress of the surviving population are said to be great, and the need of help pressing.

About the Tea Trade.

[From the New York Tribune.]

There is an erroneous opinion prevalent in this country that the British Islands are the only market for Asia and America, resulting apparently from the fact that it has been in the hands of a few firms, whose members have become suddenly rich. But the truth is that single dry goods houses in this city sell goods each year to double the value of the whole China trade of the whole country. Sixty millions of dollars are said to represent the amount of the sales of a single dry goods house of New York. Now, America uses only 45,000,000 pounds of tea, worth not more than $26,000,000. The silk import from Japan, last year, was $4,000,000, while all the importers, drugs, and camphor we receive only $3,000,000 additional. No India goods come to this country. A member of one of the principal firms in this city engaged in the tea trade lately, expressed the opinion that the Suez canal will not interfere at all with the operation of the Pacific Railroad in the transportation of Asiatic freight to this port. The time required by vessels using this canal is so much greater that there can be no competition between the two routes. The shipping often begins in June and July, but the bulk of it leaves China in August and September.

Mystery of the Tichborne Case Explained.

[London Correspondence New York World.]

Throughout his examination in chief and cross-examination, the claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy and estates persisted in maintaining a discreet reserve, assuming a certain period of his youthful career, the fat and wary witness having several times flatly refused to reply to questions bearing upon some ugly circumstances which were only hinted at darkly. The story of his life therefore looked continuously, and his case was so much the weaker. I am in a position to throw a ray of light into the dark gap, and though adding nothing to the credit side of the claimant's character, may add much to the credibility of his claim. A Mr. Nunn, who is an engineer in her Majesty's service, states that he knew Mr. Tichborne, the claimant, as a cousin on Cockatoo Island. Tichborne was there employed to negotiate the sale of cattle to passing ships, and his conduct in his duties as a man of considerable shrewdness. Several persons on the island knew that the cattle salesman belonged to the class from which convicts are not ordinarily recruited, and to the engineer he communicated his real name. Mr. Nunn has not the slightest doubt as to the identity of the man. He firmly believes that the white convict, the claimant and R. C. Tichborne are identical, and he moreover believes that the mysterious Arthur Orton was also on the island at the same time.

Wilted Down.

Ask the man who complains of "wilting down" in torrid weather what he has done to sustain his system under the extra strain imposed on his vitality. He may tell you that he has tried a variety of cathartics to purify his blood and brighten his spirits. Under such treatment, of course, his strength has given way, and his energies have become exhausted. What he requires is a restorative, not a depletant. His blood is thin; his nerves have lost their natural tension, and nature demands to be renovated and reinforced. The means is within the reach of all. For more than a quarter of a century, physicians of letters has been building up broken constitutions, bracing and strengthening attenuated frames, and affording comfort, ease and hope to thousands. As a preventive of the malarial effects which make such havoc with the health of the inhabitants of new settlements, this famous tonic is certainly without a rival. Perhaps the principal portion of its world wide fame is attributable to its astonishing cures of dyspepsia, and all forms of indigestion. But these are not a moiety of its triumphs. All the types of billousness yield to its persistent use. It is a regulating medicine of the highest order; and its action upon the secretions, when irregular, is most salutary.

Imposition of the grossest character is sought to be practiced upon the community by vendors, who recommend under the name of "bitters" fiery compounds of a dangerous character, which they attempt to substitute for the great national tonic. Shun all such nostrums, and see that you have the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, properly authenticated by label, name and stamp, and sold in bottles only.

A "TAX-PAYERS" ANSWER TO MR. MURDOCH.

Mr. Murdoch, of the Councils, who thinks your correspondent, a "tax-payer," is "*villious*" and personal, only because he asks pertinent questions that could not be put in Council, suggests that he is off the track, because the true and only question is, "whether a great city like Pittsburgh shall have a piece of ground near its center, where its people can enjoy their leisure by a walk or drive far from the temptation of rum-holes," asks him whether, if it could buy *three hundred acres* of the property in question at a *fair* price, he would consider it a bad investment? He complains, too, that he is unjustly charged with having *combined* with other rural gentlemen to force this speculation on us.

Mr. Murdoch has always been regarded, I believe, as an honest and respectable man, and is therefore entitled to a civil answer.

In the first place then, the City of Pittsburgh is unfortunately not quite *so great* a one as he supposes, and your correspondent himself would most fervently desire it to be.

In the second place, its geographical center, like that of the United States, is so far away from its town population that even if they could find leisure and money to reach it they would be almost sure to get exceptional refreshments for the inner man by the time they did so.

In the third place, the people have already decided within the last two years by an overwhelming vote, that they do not want a Park, while the only ones who urge and seem to favor it are the country gentlemen who cannot want it *personally*, unless it is to advance the value of their own property, for which they have voted, with himself that they will not consent to be assessed according to the usual and equitable rule, while it is equally clear that upon their present valuations they pay nothing towards the interest on our present debt, and do not expect to contribute a dollar towards the new one which they thus propose to make for us.

In the fourth place, if the property referred to could be had for *nothing*, I would consider it the worst bargain the city ever made, because it will be sure to engulf millions for ornamentation, with, perhaps, the statues of the Councilmen—as was proposed in New York for Tweed's—on every walk, and if the interest of at least a million annually to light and watch and keep it in repair.

And lastly, if Mr. Murdoch does not like the word "*combine*," he can take the softer one "unite." The writer never supposed that he had anything personally to do with getting up the scheme. That was the work of men more cunning than himself. It only found him on his paternal acres, and it was perhaps unreasonable to expect that when fortune, or Providence, as Mr. Burgwin's report would indicate—came knocking at his door, he should refuse to "accept the situation," and churlishly insist on turning her away.

And now, will Mr. Murdoch oblige me in return by answering just two civil questions?

As his park is for the people, as he says, would he think it right to force it upon them against their own will?

If he does not so think, why did he vote with all the country friends to approve a bill, which not only exempted adjoiners from assessment, but was intended to exclude this same people from any voice upon the question, after they had declared themselves so strongly against it?

A TAX-PAYER.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

STAMPS ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

The late Revenue Commissioner, Gen. Pleasanton, reversed the uniform ruling of the department by decreeing that a receipt *continuing* in force a policy of insurance, if made *before* the actual expiration, is exempt from stamp duty, but that such receipt made *after* the expiration is a "renewal," and requires stamps to the same amount as the original policy. The language of the act so construed imposes stamp duty upon "each policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be made or renewed." And there is further proviso, "that upon each and every assignment to transfer of a policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter, by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required and paid equal to that imposed on the original instrument. Commissioner Douglass has reversed the decision, restoring the original ruling of his office. In a letter addressed to the Collector of the First Rhode Island District, he says: "The common form of renewal receipt contains a contract or agreement *continuing* or renewing a policy. The law imposes upon the renewal or continuance of any agreement or contract a stamp duty equal to that required on the original instrument. Any written contract, therefore, under the form of a receipt or otherwise, which renews or continues a policy, requires the same stamp as the original policy. It makes no difference whether such renewal receipt is given before or after the expiration of a policy. Any liberal construction would almost nullify the tax upon the renewal of policies, one of the most important items in Schedule B, as renewal receipts are usually always given before the expiration of a policy. This is an important matter for parties insured, as the renewal receipt would be invalid unless duly stamped, and it should be brought to the notice of policy holders."

TRADE MARKS ON TOBACCO PACKAGES.

Commissioner Douglass, in a letter to Collector Pulman, of Cincinnati, says: "The law does not permit a manufacturer to send out packages of tobacco without marks, brands and labels. The manufacturer is responsible to the Government for every package of tobacco put up and prepared by him for sale or removal. The registered number of the factory, and the district and State must be on every wooden package, together with a responsible name, which may be the manufacturer's or proprietor's. I do not deem it proper or advisable to scrape off any tobacco where some person's or firm's name appears as proprietor on the label. If in all other respects the packages are put up, marked, branded and stamped in accordance with the law and regulations."

AMERICANS have often laughed at the blunders of English writers concerning the geography of the United States. Indeed, it has sometimes seemed that Britons, otherwise well informed, have never even looked at a map of the western continent, so vague are their notions as to the difference between North and South America, and as to the relation of both entire continent to the oceans by which it is bounded. It is satisfactory to learn that this strange indifference to American geography is not, as some have rashly assumed, aristocratic or traditional in its origin, that is, the result of contempt for republicanism. It would appear that the British mind suffers from general ineptitude for the acquisition of geographical knowledge, or at any rate from indifference to the subject which is strictly impartial, making no unfair discriminations against the Western Hemisphere, or in favor of the Old World. Even the Royal Geographical Society has at length felt called upon to act, in view of the inexcusable sort of ignorance to which we refer, and which the society ascribes to the fact that, as examinations have hitherto been conducted in the University, a knowledge of the whole field of terrestrial feature of the earth has not been rewarded in a degree appropriate to the importance of the subject. The society lately made an appeal in the present year to have the neglect remedied, and now we notice that "the examiners in law and modern history at Oxford have given notice that at the next examination in December geography will form an important branch, and that papers will be set in the hours of examination on this subject alone." The fact is worth calling attention to, as it may suggest the importance of reform in the same direction on this side of the sea.

THE *Times of India* gives additional particulars of the disaster which occurred at the island of Tagalanda. It appears that on the 3d of March last an outburst took place from the volcano Riwang, on that island, accompanied by a sea wave. The wave or

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—
JOHN REBMAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.

LECAL.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of WILLIAM JORDAN, late of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay to
ALEX ANDRE ADAMS,
43 Federal street, or
JNO. W. SPRUILL,
259 North avenue.
Allegheny City, July 14, 1871.

Sam'l. Gray & Son,
SUCCESSORS TO
GRAY & LOGAN,
Merchant Tailors,
47 SIXTH STREET,
LATE ST. CLAIR.

Thompson & Lyons
MANUFACTURERS OF
Linseed Oil,
RAW AND BOILED.
Oil Meal Constantly on Hand,
FOR STOCK AND DAIRY FEEDING.
No. 15 West Diamond Street, Allegheny.

MONEY WILL MAKE MONEY

5The Inventors and Patentees have on exhibition at the St. Chair Hotel, at this city, a sample of the most complete Self-acting Window Sash Adjuster and Lock, by the simple means of Cords and Pulleys doing away with the heavy box frame and weights, as will be seen by the sample on exhibition) ever before offered to the public. The Sashes are equally counter-balanced so that ventilation may be had at the top and bottom at the same time, or AT TOP OR BOTTOM AT WILL. Also permanently locking both sashes simultaneous when fully adjusted, or when desired. The Commissioner's Certificate of Adjustments unequalled by any similar device of the kind in existence, and we cordially invite the Architects and Master Builders and all enterprising men to call at our place of business and see the practical and easy manner of working the sample, and consult the proprietors as to the merits and worth. Our object is to sell territory by the State, or form a Joint Stock Manufacturing Company to produce the fixtures, which, under facility, will cost, per full set, from 15 cents to 75 cents, according to style or finish. One among the several advantages of this improvement is, that it can be applied to any Window Sash without change of the frame in mortising and carving different localities for the afatteres.

It is only to be seen to be fully appreciated. Patented February 14, 1871.

CONNEL & STURGEON, Patentees.

A New Commercial Enterprise

Opportunity for Profitable Investment Within Reach of Every One!

Pittsburgh Opens Trade with Japan and China through an Incorporated Company, HAVING ITS OWN BRANCH HOUSE in Hiogo, Japan, through which it

Now Imports Teas,

And is preparing to Export Pittsburgh Manufactures to pay for them.

An old Pittsburgher who has lived nearly nine years in Japan, buys the Teas for this Company exclusively—from first hands—which enables this Pittsburgh Company, (the only Genuine Tea COMPANY in the United States), to furnish its patrons with the CHEAPEST, PUREST AND FRESHEST TEAS at all times.

This Company has an Authorized Capital of $200,000, and to meet the wants of its growing business a greater that there can be no competition between the two routes. The shipping often begins in June and July, but the bulk of it leaves China in August and September.

To Become Stockholders and Customers,

Invites Tea Importers, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Manufacturers who may wish a new market for their Goods, Merchants who may wish to handle Chinese and Japanese Silks, Fans, Flowers and Curios of all kinds, Housekeepers and all persons who want a profitable and safe investment of small or large sums, as well as all persons who believe in encouraging home enterprise and enlarging market for Pittsburgh Manufactures, and finally

All who Drink Tea,

Invest in this Company, give it the TRADE you must give some one, and by MERELY AN ACT OF PREFERENCE, earn large and sure Dividends by your investment and get a Cheaper, Purer and Fresher "Necessary of Life" than you do now.

10,000
STOCKHOLDERS WANTED!
BY THE
Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Authorized Capital $200,000
Shares $10 00 Each.

DIRECTORS:
C. C. HUSSEY, of Hussey, Wells & Co.
J. S. BLACK, President.
W. A. ADAIR, Secretary.
WM. KYLE.
A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier Duquesne Bank.
Gen. C. L. FITZHUGH, of Shoenberger & Co.
JAMES ADAIR, Treasurer.
Foreign Manager—H. I. ADAIR, Hiogo, Japan.
Copies of Charter and By Laws and further information furnished at the Office of the Company, 110 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., where Subscription Books are now open. MWF

REMOVAL.
JAS. B. DODGE,
Bookseller and Stationer,
Will remove September 1st to
No. 89 Fifth Avenue,
Five Doors above Smithfield Street.
Room now occupied, No. 68 Fifth avenue, For Rent. WFM

DRY GOODS.

Cheney Brothers'
AMERICAN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
Warranted all Pure Silk and not to crack or change, $2 00 per yard.

26-inch Black French Silk at $2 00, a great bargain.
Ponson, Bonnet and Tapisier Black Silks.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors, a complete Assortment.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Bombazines, Tamise Cloths.
Biarritz, Merinos.
Fullerton Barred Flannel.
Red Flannel, White Flannel.
Grey Flannel, Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets.
At Less than Wholesale Prices.

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118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 95 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1870, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, August 26, 1871.

The stock market has been strong the past week, the rise extending throughout the whole list but more marked in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Chicago and Northwestern, New Jersey Central and Panama. The signs are certainly encouraging for an active November in the early part of September, and a disappearance of the general dullness, which has been hovering over the market for the past month or so.

The gold market was active in the fore part of the week, but since the Treasury sale on Tuesday has returned to its previous quiet state.

Governments have been active, closing steady and a little off from the opening prices.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of '81	118½	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	114¼	114¼	114¼
Pacific 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

Jay Cooke & Co., report the following subscriptions to the new five per cent. bonds:

First National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	$50,000
First National Bank, Miamisburg, Pa	50,000
First National Bank, Kansas City	100,000
First National, Cleveland	150,000
First National, Woodbury, N. J	100,000
First National, Wrightsville, Pa	50,000
California National, Pa	147,000
First National, Waverly	50,000
First National, Greencastle, Pa	25,000
First National, Wellsburg, W. Va	100,000
Citizens' National, Louisville, Ky	250,000
Second National, Hamilton, O	24,000
Farmers and Mechanics' National, Staunton, Va	50,000
First National, Rome, N. Y	40,000
Brewster, Street & Co., Boston	100,000
Attleborough National, Mass	100,000
National Bank, Ithaca, N. Y	100,000
Shelburn Falls, N. Y	71,000
First National, Putnam, Conn	25,000
First National, Harrodsburg, Ky	75,000
First National, Cincinnati	42,000
Wadsworth National, Lonsdale, O	50,000
National, Fayetteville, N. Y	42,000
Stamford National, Stamford, N. H	100,000
Norwich National, Norwalk, O	50,000
First National, Greencastle, Ind	125,000
National Bank, Delavan, Wis	50,000
Alton National, Alton, Ill	25,000
First National, Port Jervis, Wis	50,000
Farmers' National, Mounts Holly	25,000
Second National, Portsmouth, O	60,000
National, Jefferson, Wis	50,000
Louisville Insurance and Banking Co	50,000
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., Cincinnati, O	200,000
German, Chicago	100,000
First National, Corry, Pa	50,000
First National, Detroit	25,000
First National, Greensburg, Ind	500,000
Second National, Circleville, O	60,000
First National, Circleville, O	115,000
Belvidere, Ill	100,000
First, Springfield	125,000
First National, Cassopolis, Mich	50,000
Second National, Hillsboro, O	100,000
Port Jervis Bank	100,000
The whole amount subscribed to-day was	$7,350,- 000.

—The New York *Times* says: "We feel impelled, in consequence of tempting advertisements to the contrary, to repeat the deliberate suggestion made in this column to the holders of our public funds, in all good faith and from profound conviction, some months ago, not to part with their United States bonds on any temptation of larger income from railway mortgages or railway stocks, in gold or currency. We believe that the investment of capital made, in any corporate form, so good a security for prudent people, content with five or six per cent. income, in gold, from the United States Government, as the public funds, bearing either rate of interest. The holders of the 10-40 years five per cents should be content with their present bargain. Those who will be content with the 5-20s of 1867, now liable to be called in for redemption at any time after May, 1872, had best exchange for the new 5 per cent. loan, or else purchase the 5-20s of 1867 at a moderate premium, as these bonds are not liable to be called in for redemption for several years to come, if so soon. Before either class can be called in the $667,800,000 of the 5-20s will have to be exchanged for the new loan bearing 5 or 4½ per cent. Interest, and this sum, together with the immediate redemption by the sinking fund will more than absorb all the new stock authorized at these rates by Congress. The holders of the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865 need not be in any haste to sell out; certainly not for the chance of higher interest in a few months, especially as the first of August the following 5-20s were outstanding as against the authority of the secretary of the Treasury to substitute new securities bearing 5 and 4½ per cent.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$381,697,700	$87,418,800	$469,116,500
5-20s, 1864	43,133,250	44,062,600	87,195,850
5-20s, 1865	122,097,450	45,543,450	167,640,900
5-20s, 1865 (10,174 and 5,000	68,479,250	23,320,150
5-20s, 1867	297,726,000	69,974,000	367,700,000
5-20s, 1868	27,804,500	11,254,000	39,412,500
Total 5-20s	$960,743,950	$270,020,500	$1,304,765,250
Less new 5 cents			439,200,000
Balance subject to redemption			$865,565,250
Less new 4½ ₰ cents			200,000,000
Balance to await 4 ₰ cent. stock			$665,565,250

Of course, in the foregoing suggestions we do not desire to be understood as advising the holders of the late 5-20s, bearing six per cent., to forego their present opportunity to exchange them for the new stock bearing five per cent. interest. We believe it to be more than probable that the Government will be able to borrow money a year or two hence at four per cent., gold interest, after the five per cents and four and one-half per cents are disposed of. Our purpose is to advise all hunters of the public funds not to part with their Government security for any other class of security, if they desire to be perfectly assured of both interest and principal, in gold, against all contingencies."

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 26, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & R.	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Do. Scrip	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Erie	114	114	114	114	114	114
Hudson	130	130	130			
Lake Shore	107	107	107	111	110½	110½
Illinois Central	137	137	137			
Chicago & Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do. pref	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Rock Island	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
St. Paul	61	61	61	61	61	61
Do. pref	92	92	92	92	92	92
Tol. & Wabash	62	62	62			
Do. pref	92	92	92			
Fort Wayne	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Chic. & Alton	97	97	97	97	97	97
Do. pref	110½	110½	110½			
R., M. & Erie	27½	27½	27½			
C. & Erie	51	51	51	51	51	51
Cumberland	29	29	29			
W. U.	79	79	79			
Quicksilver	37	37	37			
Pacific Mail	85½	85½	86	86½	87½	87½
Adams Ex	62	62	62			
Wells F.	45	45	45			
American Ex	57½	57½	57½			
U. S. Ex	43	43	43			
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	56¾
Catawissa preferred	43½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	30
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	36¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130½
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	49¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells orders on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards, on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 26, 1871.

REMARKS—The heavy and continuous rains for the last forty-eight hours will doubtless swell the rivers, but whether the increased volume of water will be sufficient to let away the water-bound coal fleet, is uncertain; should it prove so, the effect upon the coming fall trade will be inconceivable. We have little to say about the markets. The week closes about as it opened, with prices unchanged upon the leading articles. Merchants are preparing for the fall trade, which bids fair to be unusually brisk and open up early. Trade generally is quiet for the week. The fruit and vegetable markets are well supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote choice at $2 50@3 50; inferior grades at lower figures. Receipts 120 bbls.

ASHES—There is a fair demand with regular sales; Seeds & Say; common refined 4¼@4½c; pearls 8½@8½c; pots 7½c.

BEANS—The inquiry is light and prices are nominal at $2 50@2 60.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices are unchanged, with a fair trade at the following figures: Sugar-cured Hams at 16@18c; sugar-cured Shoulders in pickle, and scarce; plain shoulders 9@9½c; sugar-cured Sides nearly out of market; plain Sides, Beef scarce and nominal. Breakfast Bacon, 12@13c. Lard, leaves boiling; kegs and buckets 13@13½c; tierces 12½@13c. Mess Pork at $16 50@17 50 for Hams.

BROOM-CORN—There is a steady trade demand, with fair sales; hand, 6@6½c; machine, 5@5½c.

BAGGING—Jobbing trade, 9-ounce 9 @ 9½c; 8 @ 8½c; 7½ @ 8c; 7½ @ 7½c cash; 8@9 per doz.

BUTTER—The following are the prices of the market: Fancy, $1 50; No. 1, $1 40; No. 2, $1 30; No. 3, $1 20; common, $1 10@1 20 per doz.

CHEESE—New Limburg Hydraulic @ 20c; Swiss @ 18c; Goshen's Phœnix @ 18c; Limburg @ 17c; Johnson @ 16c; Somerset @ 16c; Hiram @ 15c; Goshen pointed @ 15c; Lamb pointed @ 15c; Round @ 14c.

CANDLES—Sales of the 7's, 8's and 9's at 12½c; full weight, 16c; short do 15c; twisted 16c.

CIDER—Receipts and sales. We quote Cider Vinegar at 20@22c; Factory 9@10c; Dairy sales 9@9½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a regular demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia @ $5 50.

CARBON OIL—The demand has increased and we are reported sales standard at 20c, small lots command the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at nominally $ bush.

DRIED FRUITS—The stock is light and prices nominal. We quote peaches, halves, 12@13c; quarters 9@10c $ lb.

FEATHERS—The supply has fallen off and prices are strong and a shade higher, with the tendency in prices upward. Good Live Geese command 72 and 75c $ dozen.

FLOUR—We have no changes to note in prices, and quote as follows: Mills—White wheat family, $7 00; Penn Handle—Southern number, $ 50; Morning Glory—Red winter, $6 50 per bbl, more higher, store rates: Red winter, $6 50; Minnesota, brown brands, $6 00@6 50; Minnesota medium, $5 75; new white wheat, $6 00@6 25; white wheat, old, $7 00@7 25; lower grades below these figures.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last foot up as follows:

Wheat sacks	1,021	Barley sacks	240
Rye sacks	150	Corn sacks	600
Oats sacks	1,670		

The sales this morning at the Grain and Produce Exchange were as follows: Fifty sacks old red wheat at $1 20 ₰ bushel; 30 sacks new red wheat at $1 06; 90 sacks prime amber at $1 25, and 27 sacks white at $1 30. Oats may be quoted at 40@42c for No. 2 mixed, and 43@45c selling, for mixed to prime white. Corn is active and unchanged—sales 1 car ear corn, 1 car mixed, and 1 car white, all at 46c. Rye may be quoted at 75@80c. Nothing doing in barley, but holders are firm. We quote No. 1 prime timothy seed at $2 75.

GROCERIES—The market remains unchanged at the following quotations:

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19@20; prime 18@18½; good 17@17½; fair 16@16½; ordinary 15@15½; Rio 14@16; Laguayra 16@17; Mocha 25@28; Java 24@26; Rangoon 20@22; Costa Rica 16@17; Maracaibo 16@17; Singapore 16@17; Ceylon 20@22; Jamaica 18@19; Santo Domingo 16@17; Porto Rico 16@17; Cuba 16@17; Native 15@16; Rio Grande 14@15; Peaberry 18@19

THE VERY LATEST.

COLLISION EPIDEMIC.

Another on the Philadelpia and Erie Road.

Six Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

Disobedience of Orders the Cause.

ERIE, PA., August 27.—The Erie mail west collided with the first section of the Empire freight east, between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning, when about one and a half miles west of Westport station, on the middle division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, causing the death of Reuben Winslow and R. C. Brown, of Lock Haven, passengers; E. W. Hyman, of Williamsport, conductor, and Thomas Gannon, of Pittsburg, fireman of the mail train; James W. Ward, of Bellefonte, Pa., and Wm. Killinger, of Altoona, Pa., engineer of the freight train: dangerously injuring A. M. Atwater, of Lock Haven; Reuben Miller, of Williamsport; Jas. Shaffer, Jr., of Sinnemahoning, Pa., and P. McCormick, of Baltimore, engineer of passenger train. Lesser injuries were sustained by Thos. McKinney, of Wayne, Pennsylvania; A. H. Steel, of Tionesta, Pennsylvania; J. H. Cornwall, of Binghamton, New York; Martin R. Hester, of Danville; Gs. S. Lacy, of Philadelphia; Judge J. A. Dale, of Tionesta; Henry A. Thompson, of Williamsport; R. S. Van Epps, of Sennemahoning; Frank Boone, of Altoona, baggage master of the mail train, and Alonzo Lyon, of Renova, Pennsylvania, fireman of the freight train. Others were slightly bruised and scalded. The passenger train was about an hour late in leaving Williamsport, and was running about thirty-five miles an hour, and the freight about eighteen. The trains, meeting on a sharp curve, were not visible to each other till within a few yards, and the speed was not checked. The baggage car was telescoped with the smoking car all but a few feet. The passengers in the two cars in the rear were uninjured. An official investigation shows that the accident was caused by the neglect of the conductor and engineer of the mail train to obey orders given them not to pass Westport until the freight train had arrived there. A copy of the order was found in the pocket of the engineer, who was believed to be fatally injured, but later intelligence reports him improving, though still unable to converse.

FIVE VESSELS LOST.

List of Marine Disasters on the Florida Coast.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 27.—The brig Pomona, of Richmond, Me., was lost twenty-five miles south of Cape Canaveral August 17. Her cargo can be saved. The steamship Lodona stranded six miles north of Cape Canaveral. The beach for thirty miles is strewn with her cargo. The Captain and twenty men were lost. The first officer, second officer, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, cook, one fireman, Captain Hovey's mess boy and five seamen were saved. The brig W. Wood, of Philadelphia, went ashore fifteen miles south of Cape Canaveral. Her cargo of sugar was washed. The captain was drowned. The brig H. G. Berry, of Baltimore, went ashore fifty yards from the mouth of the S. and W. Canal. She is afloat. She had a cargo of sugar and molasses. The barque Hilda, from New Orleans for Liverpool, went ashore six miles south of St. Augustine. Her cargo of tobacco and staves is a total loss. One man was drowned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1871.

THE ABORTION CASE—AN ARREST.

Coroner Herman made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the unknown female discovered on Saturday in a trunk left at the Hudson River Railroad depot for Chicago. The verdict was that the cause of death was inflammation of the bowels, brought on by abortion. The corpse is evidently that of a young woman of eighteen or nineteen years of age, feathered pleasing, hair light, height about five feet two inches. Montarth Trap, a hack driver, has been arrested on suspicion of having the trunk to the depot.

No clue has been obtained to the identity of the woman who left the trunk containing the remains of the victim of abortion at the Hudson River depot. The trunk has and the driver of the hack who brought the woman on the trunk, who had been arrested on suspicion, have been discharged, there being no evidence against them. The latter states that he does not know who the woman was, and that he drove her to the depot in the ordinary way of business. The boy, Alexander Parkin, who assisted in carrying the trunk into the depot, failed to identify the truckman. The police are making strenuous efforts to unravel the mystery. The number of arrested abortionists are under the strictest surveillance.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

Arrived, the Spain and City of Paris, from Liverpool.

A SWEARING CHURCH TREASURER.

Jacob Lansing, Treasurer of Christ Church, this city, is reported a defaulter. An examination of the accounts reveals a deficit of $6,000, which may swell to a much larger sum. Mr. Lansing is a merchant, and has hitherto sustained a good character.

THE GREAT FIRE AT POINT A PITRE.

Later advices from the West Indies state that the fire which recently visited Point a Pitre, Capital Island, Guadaloupe, destroyed nearly one-third of the town, including the bank, Treasury and Custom House. Sixteen blocks were consumed, and the entire northeast portion of the city, known as Legitte Terre, totally devastated. The public records, the hospital and Cathedral were saved. The safes of the bank were found unhurled after the fire, but the greater part of their contents had been abstracted and money would be wanting for rebuilding the city.

THE FOOD BEAST!

Ford C. Barksdale, editor of *Our Society*, was committed to the Tombs yesterday, to await examination for passing forged checks on gloves, perfumery and cigar dealers.

WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Workingmen's and Trades' Unions of this city have decided to have a grand parade and demonstration September 18th, in favor of the eight hour law.

RELIEF FOR BUENOS AYREANS.

Nearly $9,000 have been contributed in this city for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Buenos Ayres.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1871, 9 P. M.

The barometer has risen at the Rocky Mountain stations, and in the north and west since Saturday afternoon, with a decided fall in the temperature. Rain and cloudy weather has prevailed over Iowa, but pleasant weather has generally prevailed over that region. The pressure has risen slightly in the Gulf States, with southerly winds and pleasant weather. The nucleus of the cyclone, which was yesterday in northern Georgia, has advanced rapidly towards Ohio, and thence northeastward to central New York, losing the characteristics of a cyclone. The low pressure extends from Georgia to central now in Vermont. Heavy rains have fallen from central Lake Erie eastward. Brisk northwest and west winds have prevailed from Virginia to Massachusetts.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and warm weather are probable for Monday for the Southern and Gulf States; cool weather with northwesterly winds from Lake Huron to New York and Virginia; brisk southwesterly winds to-night on the New England coast; decreasing winds and clearing weather on Monday from Massachusetts to Virginia.

FIRES.

Great Fire at Amboy, Illinois.

AMBOY, ILL., August 26.—At the time I sent my dispatch off last night, it was impossible to state the full extent of the ravages of the flames. The fire originated on Main street, in a bakery owned by D. A. Coburn, and the wind blowing strong from the east the flames soon enwrapped a furniture store adjoining, owned by Vaughan & Hinne, and spread east and west, sweeping everything before them in the block, until a sudden change in the wind to the north checked their career here. But now the buildings on the opposite or south side of the street caught fire and all except two or three stores on the south side of the street was the city building and jail, which were entirely destroyed. A prisoner named John Shandon, who was confined in the jail on the evening before, was burned to death before assistance could reach him. Altogether, twelve brick and seven frame buildings were destroyed and several injured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The total value of church property in St. Louis is $5,409,000.

The Katie Hays mortgage claim affecting property in Oakland, California, valued at several millions, was on Saturday decided invalid.

The woolen exposition, which is to be held in St. Louis in connection with the agricultural and mechanical fair during the first week in October, promises to be a great success.

Hon. Burton C. Cook, Representative in Congress from the Sixth Illinois district, has resigned his seat for the purpose of accepting the position of Solicitor of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

Judge W. W. Boardman died at his residence in New Haven, Conn., yesterday. Judge B. was a member of Congress in 1849-51.

Since last Friday three new cases of yellow fever have been reported in Charleston, S. C. One of the cases previously reported proved fatal. The existence continued by the appearance of the disease is subsiding.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., August 27.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Saturday, August 26th, as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls upper road, A. T. Co., spot..... $4 25
1,000 bbls upper road, A. T. Co., regular..... 4 37½
1,000 bbls S. C. 60 days..... 4 37½
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center, 46 gravity..... 4 75
1,000 bbls 46 gravity, delivered..... 4 75
1,000 bbls Rouseville regardless..... 4 70
1,000 bbls Rouseville road, regular..... 4 75
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity..... 4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity..... 4 99
1,000 bbls S. C., 45 year..... 4 90

There was a quiet but firm market all day; as is usual Saturday transactions were not numerous, and prices remain unchanged from yesterday. Sellers are, however, quite scarce, nearly all owners of oil being firm believers that there will be higher prices soon. We were informed that $4 95 was bid at Oil City, but heard of no sales above $4 90.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—River declining with four feet eight in the channel.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—The river has risen two inches, with twelve inches in the chute, and three feet at the head of the canal. Partially cloudy and pleasant. Arrived—Cumbra, Cairo. The work of wrecking the steamer Enterprise will be commenced to-morrow. Her machinery will be transferred to a new boat now building for the New Orleans and Red river trade. An list of W. Smith was awarded for St. Louis to-day she was attached by the United States Marshal at Mobile at the instance of claimed on stock shipped last winter.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 27.—Port list: City of Chester, Memphis to St. Louis, 3 p. m.; Kittyville, Cairo, to Louisville, 9 p. m.; the Chester cleared at 5 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Bee, Cairo to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Dick Johnson, Evansville to Vicksburg, 6 A. M.; H. S. Turner, Cairo to New Orleans, 7 A. M.; R. C. Moore, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Geneva, Cairo to New Orleans, noon; Augusta, Cairo to Tennessee river to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 7 P. M. River stationary. Clear; thermometer 90.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—Arrived—Town, Jasper, Glasgow and Bismarck; New Orleans; Mary McDonald, Kansas City; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Rob Roy and S. S. Morris, Rockport; J. J. Aborn, Memphis. Departed—Northwestern, St. Paul; Sunny Jones, New Orleans. River falling again slowly, and the Upper Mississippi is closing, and a sand bar is reported in the Missouri and Illinois, the late rains having been general.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, August 27, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.95	80	65	63 E.	E	11	01
Davenport, Iowa.	29.96	69	60	N.	N	11	00
Chicago, Ill.	29.96	69	60	N.	N	11	00
Cincinnati, O.	29.94	82	71	S. E.	E	7	01
Cleveland, O.	29.97	76	67	S. E.	E	7	01
Detroit, Mich.	29.96	76	67	S. E.	E	7	01
Memphis, Tenn.	29.90	86	74	S. E.	E	7	00
Nashville, Tenn.	29.91	84	71	S. E.	E	7	00
New Orleans, La.	29.86	92	79	S. E.	E	7	00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.96	80	70	S. E.	E	7	01
St. Louis, Mo.	29.92	86	74	S. E.	E	7	00
St. Paul, Minn.	29.98	72	60	S. E.	E	8	00

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Nominating Convention—The Prominent Candidates—A Split on the Commissioner Question—Delegates Elected.

The Democracy of this county, or their representative delegates elected in the several sub-districts at the primary meetings Saturday, will meet in convention at the Court House to-morrow (Tuesday), the 29th, for the purpose of going through the farce of nominating candidates for the several county offices to be filled at the October elections. Usually it is a difficult matter to find good men who are willing to accept the nominations of this party in this county, as it is a kind of political slaughter house, where all who are "taken in" are inconsiderately butchered, and the same difficulty will to a great extent have to be contended with this year. There are however, always men to be found in the ranks of the party who, in their anxiety to "serve the people" in a public capacity, discover, as they imagine, a weak point in the Republican battle line, through which they expect to reach the coveted prize—a public office—and, as a consequence, there are always one or more offices for which the Democracy have no difficulty in obtaining candidates. The two years' term in the office of County Commissioner is considered the weak point, and there are a number of gentlemen in the Democratic ranks who having become impressed with the idea that one at least of the republican candidates for that office is not popular with a certain class of people, are anxious to have an opportunity of testing their own popularity by securing the nomination, apparently forgetting that they are equally unpopular with other classes of people, a stronger element. In consequence of the little irregularities in the Commissioner's office recently, there will be two vacancies to fill at the October election, and the Democratic aspirants seem to think that they have two chances for success instead of one, certain that if one can get the plum of making but one nomination for the office of Commissioner, with a view to increasing these chances, the opposition must come with a strong opposition from the rank and file of the party, and accordingly the Young Men's Jackson Democratic Association, every member of which we are informed opposes it, and many of them have openly said that if the Convention placed but one candidate in the field for the office of Commissioner there would vote for the Republican nominees. The prominent aspirants for the office of Commissioner are Messrs. Stockrath, Birmingham, Balentine, and Dressell, the first two being from the north side, and the latter the south side, Stockrath and Dressell appear to be the most popular, and they will in all probability be the nominees of the Convention.

The division of the county into legislative districts has had a tendency to inspire a hope in the breast of a number of "would be statesmen" who, like "drowning men, catch at straws," and legislative magnify the importance of the office, and into the certainty of an election, have suffered themselves into the vain hope of reaching Harrisburg in the capacity of Representative, from the First and Second Districts, and are not only willing but unanimous in the nomination of Mr. Robert Liddell, of the Second district, who has more than once passed through the political slaughter-pen, is one of the leading aspirants for the honor of the nomination for Assembly from the First district, and Mr. Robert Liddell will be the nominee from the Second district.

For the office of State Senator there are no candidates, and consequently the party will go into it with a man with the requisite ability and qualifications who is willing to be elected by a majority of 5,000, and we feel confident that a probability of success. Several persons have been spoken to by the managers of the party in connection with the office, and while they are informed, most positively declined the honor and peremptorily forbid the use of their names before the convention.

For the remaining county offices there appear to be no aspirants, but there will be candidates before there be found those who are willing to be slaughtered for the good of their party, and a full ticket will probably be placed in nomination.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a list of delegates elected so far as could be ascertained:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—H. W. Bufum, M. P. Cassidy.
Second Ward—Jas. Kirk, Jno. Armstrong.
Third Ward—Jno. Armstrong, John Dunlavy.
Fourth Ward—Dr. E. W. Sweetzer, John H. Bailey.
Sixth Ward—P. O'Brien, Wm. Griffin.
Seventh Ward—Thomas Hamilton, M. Mowry.
Eleventh Ward—James Aker, Bernard Kane.
Twelfth Ward—Jno. Hamilton, Jno. Ward.
Ninth Ward—John R. Gulbrie, James F. Hitchman.
Twenty-first Ward—Franklin Forrow, Wm. B. Jellison.
Twenty-third ward—Patrick Fay, William Alexander.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First ward—G. W. Boggs, Wm. P. Bodell, the latter to be contested by M. F. Ward.
Fourth ward, First precinct—Joseph G. Rued, Joseph B. Lacock; second precinct—John Gordon, John Titzel.
Ninth ward—James McChesney, Michael Woods, SONOWORA.
Birmingham, First precinct—Frank Seitle, F. Pinnkett, Second precinct—M. Laughlan, D. Cunningham.
Monongahela—Patrick Valleday, John Creegan.
Switchley—F. M. Hutchinson, J. Whitesell.
South Pittsburgh—J. C. Carter, John O'Reilly.

SANITARY.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held on Saturday afternoon at their office on Fourth avenue. In the absence of Dr. Gross, Dr. McCandless was called on to preside.

A petition from a number of the citizens of the upper wards of the city relative to Mr. McCarthy's cess pool machine was received.

Mr. Ward, on the part of the petitioners, stated that the machine was no improvement on the old system of cleaning by carts. It was more costly, just as filthy, made as much stench, and failed to answer all the ends for which it was projected. The petitioners represent that the parties to whom the "monopoly" has been given should use carts the same as other parties who do the business in an acceptable manner as those who have the exclusive permits.

The suit which was ordered to be brought against Mr. McTighe, of the Eighth ward, was on motion reconsidered, and the suit ordered to be discontinued.

The petition of Mrs. Tringling, of the Fifth ward, against pool on the property of John Morrow, on Bedford avenue, Seventh ward, was received and the nuisance ordered to be abated within ten days. If not abated within the specified time suit shall be enforced.

Mr. Edwards moved that the ambulance of the Board of Health be placed at the disposal of parties who desire to avail themselves of its use, free of charge. Carried.

Dr. McCandless called the attention of the Board to the statement in some of the morning papers, that Mr. Hawkins, the undertaker, had been put under the direction of the Health officer has burned the bedding of a small-pox patient in Gazzam's Hollow, and had left a portion of the infected material on the ground unconsumed. The Health Officer said the charge was false, that the bedding was burned Saturday morning. Dr. McCandless suggested the feasibility of filling the bedding with stones and burying it in the river. Dr. Gross suggested that it be left to the discretion of the Health officer to destroy the bedding in the nearest isolated spot.

On motion adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

HENRY HITTLER, a notorious horse thief, escaped from the York county jail on the night of the 25th inst., and the sheriff offers a reward of $100 for his arrest.

JAS. HEALY, son of Martin Healy, fell through a trestle work at Lloyd & Black's mills, breaking both bones of his left arm. Dr. Donnelly reduced the fracture.

The *Volksblatt*, of this city, which was recently purchased by a joint stock company, will appear in a new dress, enlarged and greatly improved, on Monday of next week.

In the Common Pleas Court Saturday the petition of Caroline Confrow, praying to be divorced from Peter Confrow, was presented and a subpœna awarded.

The argument list will be taken up in the Common Pleas Court this morning. In the Criminal Court of both the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions commencing Monday, the 4th proximo.

An attempt was made by burglars to enter the jewelry store of Joseph Koenig, on Penn street, about two o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Koenig heard them working at the front door and fired three shots from a second story window at the burglars, who fled.

OFFICER JOHN SAMMIS made information before Alderman Shore, Saturday, charging officer John Trimble with assault and battery. Trimble, it appears, arrested Sarber a few days since for alleged disorderly conduct at the theatre. The hearing was held to bail for his appearance at Court.

MR. R. H. BROWN, who for several years past has filled the position of ticket agent at Cresent Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has on Saturday made the recipient of a valuable gold watch and chain, the gift of the guests at Cresent House, as an evidence of their appreciation and esteem of his many good qualities. Mr. Brown resigned his position on the 1st inst., and left for Altoona on the 2d to enter business. He was an efficient and faithful officer, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of all his acquaintances.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The regular dramatic season opened at the Pittsburgh Opera House Saturday evening, the play being DeB'ddress comedy, "Sam," with Mr. Chanfrau in the title role. Making due allowance for the natural strangeness of the new stock company, the play was very well rendered. Mr. Chanfrau improves with age, and was better than ever. We shall wait for something calling for the exertion of greater dramatic powers in the minor characters before fully making up our minds as to the abilities of Manager Elliott's new company. Mr. Chanfrau will appear during this week in a round of his best characters.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Oliver Doud Byron, a young actor of Alden Salem, made his first appearance at the Fifth Avenue Opera House on Saturday evening, in a sensational play written for him, entitled "Across the Continent." The house was packed, standing room only, and from the first night, there not being even "standing room." Mr. Byron's part of the play, the *Ferret*, was excellently rendered, and was received with marked approval by the very enthusiastic audience. The company gave him good support, and, for a first representation, everything passed off most satisfactorily. "Across the Continent" will be repeated every evening this week.

THE VARIETIES.—Manager Alms announces that he has, at very heavy expense, engaged the celebrated Hamilton family for this week, and that they will make their first appearance to-night. These performers have won a world-wide reputation, both in this country and Europe, by their wonderful performances. In New York and Philadelphia, where they have played engagements, they eclipsed all other attractions. In addition to the Hamiltons, Miss Ventura, a highly accomplished premier danseuse, has been engaged, and the major-ity of the old favorites are retained.

TONY PASTOR.—Tony Pastor's troupe, from his New York opera house, will afford abundant amusement to all who go to the Academy of Music on Wednesday and each succeeding evening this week. To say is the most popular man in New York, and when his name heads a company, it can be relied on as first class.

Mt. Pleasant Military Academy.

The Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, a select school for boys at Sing Sing, on the Hudson river, will reopen on Wednesday, September 20th. The course of instruction is very complete, and the school is highly spoken of by all its patrons. It is patronized by James M. Cooper, Esq., William McKnight, Esq., Col. J. McB. Croasan and J. McM. King, of this city, gentlemen well known, and to whom the principals, Messrs. Benjamin and Allen, take the liberty of referring the public.

JAMES HAYS, Bartley Connelly and a number of others assembled at Mrs. Kearney's gin mill in Lawrenceville, where after partaking of a quantity of bad whisky a fight ensued between Hays and Connelly, when the latter beat Hays with a pair of steel knuckles, and his confederates threw glasses at Hays after he was down, missing him in a shameful manner. Dr. Donnelly was called to see the injured man and reports him as being seriously injured.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other diseases, the Peruvian Syrup—Protio-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, is held by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. M'F

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best hair dressing.

THE SAMPLE FARM LOTS,

Still remaining unsold, are offered at auction prices, and a number of splendid building sites can yet be had at very low rates. Call on or P. Klopper, in Arsenal Bank, where plans may be seen.

DON'T PAY RENT.

But buy one of those cheap and desirable lots, in the Sample farm plan, on the Allegheny river, and appay your rent in penial in the payment of a homestead. Any workingman, with a small amount of cash, can get a home. Call on or address C. F. Klopper, at Arsenal Bank, will give particulars.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

A healthful diet should be carefully studied, and for this reason Marvin & Co.'s crackers and biscuit are entitled to special consideration. Their water crackers and butter biscuit are well known as articles of standard excellence; and their long list of other crackers and biscuits embrace many which have become established favorites with the public. Ask your grocer for Marvin & Co.'s crackers, or send orders to the bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street.

MWF

CHANGE OF BASE.

All men in business pride themselves on the fact that they have some customers, or, in other words, that they have some friends and supporters who prefer dealing with him. I have been connected with the drug business for the last fifty years, and all of forty of that time, and I have made some acquaintances, and, I think, some friends. I always like to have them know where I am to be found, and for the benefit of letting them know that I am now with William H. Brill, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, and that I am prepared to fill in everything belonging to the drug and prescription trade, and that I have spared no pains in procuring a full assortment of pure drugs and chemicals, proprietary medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, &c. Respectfully, J. Mitchell.

George A. Prince & Co.

Have over $4,000 of their immense stock of all parts of the world, and have never yet had an instrument returned for any imperfections or deficiency in construction. Warerooms, No. 79 SIXTH avenue, sole agent for Pittsburgh.

If You Want

The best piano made call at C. G. Hoffman, 43 Fifth avenue, after examining all the other makes, and you will be convinced that the Hoffman is the one which for sells at lower prices than you would have to pay for a cheap piano. Also, a large stock of second hand pianos, Prince & Co.'s and Sheidmayer's Organs.

$200—7 1-3 Octave "Chickering" Piano.

Rosewood case, four round corners, four pedal bottom mouldings, largest size and in perfect order; cost when new, $600; will be sold for $200 cash, as the owner has no further use for it. Chamber of Horrors, at Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street. Also, a lot of second hand Prince & Co.'s unfinished pianos, and Prince & Co.'s organs.

Teeth in Ruins

Are a sore drawback on personal appearance and personal comfort. Therefore keep them in good repair with that well known and reliable article for all diseases that assail them, fragrant *Sozodont*. MTH

True as Steel.

Time tries all things, and it has proven to the satisfaction of thousands that Hagan's Magnolia Balm as an article peculiarly adapted to removing traces of our smoky atmosphere, and restoring things to their original freshness. Hagan's Magnolia Balm & Rouge is unrivaled by any other preparation ever sold in this city.

He is Truly a Stump Speaker

Who, when called upon, either at home or elsewhere, if you would keep your dental fixtures in perfect talking order, use the fragrant *sozodont* daily; the recipe is simple but sure. MTH

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

All kinds, internal, external and bleeding, itching, &c., positively, perfectly and permanently cured by W. A. McCLINTOCK, M. D., of 1001 Arch street, Philadelphia, who has will be at Union Depot Hotel on Monday morning, August 28th, 1871, and remain till the following Friday night, September 1st. Those afflicted should embrace the opportunity and call upon him, as he guarantees instant relief and permanent cure.

Elegant Photograph Paper Weights.

A large and splendid assortment just received at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Ariosa. Fragar. Compono.
Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

New China Ware,

At Breed's China Palace.

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Of china and glassware, at Breed's China Palace.

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Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
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Will find a Large Assortment of
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FINE INDIGO,
FINE INDIGO,
FINE INDIGO,
FINE INDIGO,
TOILET SOAPS,
TOILET SOAPS,
TOILET SOAPS,
TOILET SOAPS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PERFUMERY AND HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY AND HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY AND HAIR OILS,
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And a Large and General Assortment of GOODS usually sold by Country Stores at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
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DRUGGISTS,
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FOR SALE.
THIRTY-FIVE ACRES in the Twenty-first Ward of the city, and within five minutes' walk of the Homewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.
This Property, embracing a fine Grove of venerable Forest Trees, delightful Spring Water,
Which may be conducted by pipes to any building site upon the premises, a rich soil with a southern exposure, and an unsurpassed view of the entire valley between Pittsburgh and Sewickle, offers greater attractions for residences and business than with any of the lots in the market. It is capable of being divided so as to make
Four or Five Delightful Building Sites,
Which for natural beauty and other advantages cannot be surpassed within the new corporate limits. For particulars see A. J. WOOLSAYER, Torrens Station.

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MERCHANDISE BROKER,
Corner Liberty Street and Sixth Avenue.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.

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